Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

2006/07 Annual Service Plan Report

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Message from the Minister and Accountability Statement

It is with pleasure that I introduce the *Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2006/07 Annual Service Plan Report*. This report provides an update on the Ministry's activities and performance during the fiscal year that ended on March 31, 2007.

Through its programs and services, the Ministry continues to work to ensure the safety of all British Columbians. The Ministry's portfolio includes a wide range of programs, including: corrections, law enforcement, crime prevention, victim services, coroners service, hazard mitigation, emergency management, road safety, fire prevention, liquor and gaming regulation, and consumer protection policy.

I am proud of the many accomplishments made by the Ministry during 2006/07. For the fourth consecutive year, auto crime is down in British Columbia, showing that our provincial auto crime strategy is working. We furthered the Province's efforts to decrease the production and use of crystal meth and renewed our commitment to the Vancouver Drug Court Program. We strengthened integration of police services and furthered efforts to advance an understanding of the root causes of crime. We improved means of countering underage drinking, assisted communities in their crime prevention efforts and provided support to victims of crime. We also enhanced the integration of hazard mitigation and disaster response capacities among all levels of government and throughout the province through the creation of Emergency Management B.C.

This report outlines these and our many other significant achievements, as we continue to build upon our vision of all British Columbians working together to make our province the safest place to live in Canada.

The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General Annual Service Plan Report compares the actual results to the expected results identified in the Ministry's 2006/07 – 2008/09 Service Plan. I am accountable for those results as reported.

Honourable John Les
Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General

June 20, 2007

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Highlights of the Year

There were many significant achievements throughout the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General during fiscal year 2006/07, some of which are highlighted below.

Supporting Communities in Increasing Public Safety

- The Province, in partnership with the National Crime Prevention Centre, is providing funding to 30 community-based initiatives to help prevent the sexual exploitation of women, children and youth. The funding, over three years, includes approximately $811,000 from the Province and $496,000 from the federal government.
- Supported by the Ministries of Public Safety and Solicitor General and Attorney General, a four-week, province-wide gun amnesty resulted in 3,213 guns and 725 other unwanted weapons being turned over to police departments. Removing guns from circulation enhances public safety and reduces the risk of weapons falling into the hands of criminals.
- A new *Security Services Act* will ensure that the more than 12,000 individuals currently working in the security industry in British Columbia have a consistent level of security clearance and training. Under the new Act, bouncers, bodyguards, armoured car personnel and the Corps of Commissionaires will now be regulated. Additional changes include a public complaints process to enhance accountability and ensure complaints are investigated and resolved.
- The Province contributed $150,000 in funding plus additional personnel to support a new state-of-the-art crime research lab. The Sun Centre for Excellence, housed in the Centre for Criminal Justice Research at the University College of the Fraser Valley, will analyze crime data provided by the police to examine the root causes of crime, crime hot spots and prolific offenders, and will develop solutions to address high profile crime problems.

Enhancing Road and Commuter Safety

- British Columbia became the first province in Canada to use a new crime-fighting technology, Automatic Licence Plate Recognition, to target both traffic violators and stolen vehicles. Licence plates are read from cameras mounted in police cars and instantly compared against an onboard database that includes information associated with stolen vehicles and uninsured, unlicensed and prohibited drivers.
- The provincial auto crime strategy contributed to reductions in auto theft by 19 per cent from the previous year and break-ins by 13 per cent. The Integrated Municipal-Provincial Auto Crime Team (IMPACT) can deploy resources to the areas that most need them, and bait cars remain a significant trap for would-be car thieves.

Combating Addiction and Drug-Related Crime

- The Solicitor General announced that an innovative treatment program for drug addicts is being extended for another three years. The Vancouver Drug Court Program is an intensive, court-monitored alternative to jail. Participants follow a structured program of treatment and community service support to reduce their dependence on illegal drugs. By helping non-violent offenders overcome addictions and improve their social stability, the program reduces criminal behaviour associated with substance abuse, while helping reduce court backlogs.
- Over 160 organizations have shared nearly $2 million in provincial Community Crystal Methamphetamine Response Grants, providing communities and First Nations' groups with seed money to foster responses to crystal meth at a local level. Examples of the projects include local Meth Watch programs, a youth peer support strategy, a website for at-risk youth, recruitment and training of First Nations' outreach workers, a cultural program aimed at traditional healing for communities affected by the drug, and public information and awareness forums.

Supporting Victims of Crime

- The Province proclaimed the third week of April as Victims of Crime Awareness Week in recognition of the rights and needs of victims and to promote the services available to them. During the week, the Solicitor General presented certificates to the first 50 graduates of the accredited post-secondary Victim Service Practitioner Certificate Program developed in partnership with the Justice Institute of British Columbia. This program is the first certificate or recognized post-secondary program of its kind in Canada, providing victim service workers with the necessary knowledge, skills and experience to effectively provide high-quality services to victims of crime and trauma, their families and their communities.

Mitigating and Responding to Emergencies and Disasters

- Emergency Management B.C. was created to enhance all levels of government and first responder agencies' ability to assist British Columbians during emergencies and disasters. Emergency Management B.C. is comprised of the Provincial Emergency Program, the Office of the Fire Commissioner and the BC Coroners Service. All consultation, policy development, planning, resource deployment and on-the-ground rescue efforts will be better integrated across agencies and throughout the province to ensure an increased state of readiness, and better and more timely response capabilities.
- The Province announced the availability of $33 million for urgent flood protection works that strengthen existing flood works. There is also an additional component of $10 million for readiness activities of all other provincial Central Coordination Group members, including the production and stockpiling of heavy rock used to protect stream banks and the purchase and shipping of sandbags and portable retaining walls.

- The Ministry supported new emergency facilities in 100 Mile House with a $100,000 gaming grant to the local volunteer fire department to enhance an emergency services training facility. The new training centre is an example of the way in which British Columbian communities are planning for emergencies and making sure they have the resources and personnel to respond to crisis situations.

Promoting Responsible Liquor and Gaming Practices

- An amendment to gaming regulations allows government to take action against businesses that teach kids to gamble. The amendment defines any commercial effort to train minors to gamble as a "gaming service," and requires the provider to register under the *Gaming Control Act*. Non-registered companies operating in the province will be subject to enforcement action under the Act and may face fines of up to $200,000.
- As part of the Province's continuing efforts to counter underage drinking, the minimum penalty for selling liquor to minors has been increased to a 10-day licence suspension or a $7,500 fine, compared to the previous four-day licence suspension or $5,000 fine. Additionally, the minimum penalty for bars who allow minors on their premises has been increased to a four-day licence suspension or a $5,000 fine, compared to a previous one-day licence suspension or $1,000 fine.

Purpose of Ministry

The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General works to maintain and enhance public safety across the province.

The Ministry protects communities through appropriate supervision and case management of adult offenders and accused persons. The Ministry operates nine correctional centres in British Columbia with various levels of security and control for individuals awaiting trial, serving a provincial custody sentence, awaiting transfer to federal prison or detained under the federal *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. The Ministry also operates 53 probation offices, through which staff supervise court orders and manage alternative measures.

The Ministry superintends law enforcement in the province, regulates the security industry, conducts criminal record checks on individuals who work with children, maintains the Protection Order Registry, and provides support to victims of crime and their families. The Ministry works extensively with stakeholders to promote and support collaborative approaches to crime prevention and community safety, and supports cross government initiatives to achieve public safety outcomes, including coordination and facilitation of the Crystal Meth Cross Government Priority Action Plan to achieve a decrease in the use and production of crystal meth in the province.

The Ministry is mandated to enhance all levels of government and first responder agencies' ability to assist British Columbians during emergencies, as well as to coordinate planning and mitigation activities to minimize the impact of natural and other disasters. Through Emergency Management B.C.:

- The Provincial Emergency Program provides leadership to minimize loss of life and suffering, protect health, property, infrastructure and the environment, and reduce the economic and social impacts of emergencies and disasters. The agency maintains an immediate activation capability, including a resource pool of provincial staff trained and experienced in managing emergency operations, and supports public safety volunteer programs, including emergency social services, road rescue, land and air search and rescue operations, and emergency radio communications.
- The Office of the Fire Commissioner is the senior fire authority in the province with respect to fire safety and prevention. Services include administration and enforcement of fire safety legislation, training of local assistants to the fire commissioner, fire loss statistics collection, fire investigation, fire inspection, response to major fire emergencies, advice to local governments on delivery of fire protection services, public fire safety education and fire fighter certification.
- The BC Coroners Service is responsible for the investigation of all unnatural, sudden and unexpected, unexplained or unattended deaths in the province. It makes recommendations to improve public safety and prevent deaths in similar circumstances. The Child Death Review

Unit is situated within the Coroners Service and staffed with a team of multi-disciplinary specialists who conduct comprehensive reviews of all child deaths in the province. By sharing information from these reviews and focusing on prevention, the Unit will increase public awareness of the issues that affect the health and well-being of all children.

The Ministry regulates drivers to help ensure the safe and responsible operation of motor vehicles in British Columbia. Through the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles, the Ministry establishes and maintains standards for driving behaviour and medical fitness, and may restrict or prohibit drivers if standards are not met; provides an independent avenue of appeal for certain Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC) licensing decisions; schedules and hears evidence at show cause hearings related to actions proposed by ICBC; and conducts reviews of administrative driving prohibitions and vehicle impoundments imposed by police.

The Ministry is responsible for gaming policy and enforcement and regulates all gaming in British Columbia, ensures the integrity of gaming industry companies, people and equipment, and investigates allegations of wrongdoing. This includes regulatory oversight of the British Columbia Lottery Corporation, all gaming service providers and gaming workers, the province's horse racing industry and licensed gaming events. The Ministry also manages responsible and problem gambling programs and distributes gaming funds to community organizations.

The Ministry also regulates and sets policy for the manufacture and resale of liquor in licensed establishments. The Ministry issues licences for making and selling liquor, supervises the service of liquor in licensed establishments, educates and investigates licensees, and inspects licensed premises to ensure compliance with liquor laws and policies and the terms and conditions of licences, taking enforcement action when necessary.

Other policy and program areas for which the Ministry is responsible are:

- The Civil Forfeiture Program which enables government to obtain court orders to recover proceeds and assets acquired by, or used in, unlawful activity. Money recovered is used to compensate eligible victims, fund crime prevention programs and pay for costs of administering the program.
- Development of consumer protection policy as well as oversight of the Business Practices and Consumer Protection Authority which enforces consumer protection law in the province.
- Film classification to safeguard public interests through regulation of the public exhibition, rental and distribution of films, video games and videos in the province.

Prior to April 1, 2007, the Ministry also included oversight of the B.C. Board of Parole. Responsibility for parole administration of provincial offenders now lies with the National Parole Board and the Correctional Service of Canada. This move brought the province in line with the national standard and allows funding to be redirected towards proactive intervention programs that better prepare offenders to safely integrate into the community after release.

The Ministry is also responsible for three Crown corporations and agencies:

- ICBC provides universal auto insurance to motorists and is responsible for driver licensing and vehicle registration and licensing in the province.
- The British Columbia Lottery Corporation conducts, manages and operates lottery gaming, casino gami[illegible] and electronic and commercial bingo gaming in the province.
- The Liquor Distribution Branch regulates the distribution, importation and retailing of beverage alcohol and operates government liquor stores in the province.

Strategic Context

Many factors impact the Ministry's progress toward achieving its goals and objectives. They challenge the Ministry to build on past successes while continuing to develop innovative approaches to public safety.

Crime trends impact the work of the Ministry and are affected by numerous factors, including demographics, technological change, influences on police enforcement practices, victim response to crime, societal response to crime, reporting structures of police services, economic fluctuations and alcohol/drug consumption patterns.

British Columbia has one of the higher crime rates in the country. Historically in Canada, crime rates tend to increase as you move westward across the country. While there have been a number of attempts to account for this phenomenon, there has been no definitive answer to explain why this is so.

The nature of crime is changing. Organized crime is increasingly crossing community, provincial and national boundaries and expanding into all forms of criminal activity, including human trafficking, theft, fraud and illegal gambling. Crime profiles are also changing with technological advances, and police are seeing new types of crimes, such as Internet luring, identity theft and Internet fraud. Gang violence is also increasing, particularly in the Lower Mainland, where gun violence is a growing concern and an increased number of home invasions have been reported.

The number of large-scale investigations in the province has grown and is consuming increasing proportions of available resources. While crime rates are indicative of police workloads, they cannot reflect the time and resources dedicated to investigating complex criminal activities, such as serial offenders or organized crime groups. Recent high-profile investigations, such as the Missing Women's Task Force investigation, illustrate the scale and intricacy of many violent crime investigations.

Human trafficking has become a global business that generates substantial profits for traffickers and for organized crime, rivaling those of drugs and weapons smuggling. The main targets of human trafficking are women and children in developing countries who are sold into the sex trade abroad against their will. British Columbia is vulnerable to human trafficking given that the location and size of Vancouver provides mobility and anonymity for human trafficking networks to enter Canada and establish their operations.

Mental health issues are of concern, with a disproportionate number of individuals in the criminal justice system affected by serious mental illness, developmental disability, brain injury or Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder.

Substance abuse and addiction are also of concern, with alcohol and both legal and illegal drugs linked to preventable health and social problems, including criminality. Crystal meth use and production is a serious issue in British Columbia and elsewhere. It is highly-addictive, inexpensive and easy to obtain. Severe physical and mental health problems are associated with its use and there are serious environmental and public safety risks related to its production.

Managing multi-needs offenders has become more challenging, with increases in the proportion of violent, high-risk, and multi-needs offenders under Corrections supervision. The changing profile of offenders has contributed to greater use of remand and bail supervision. These trends have resource implications and affect staff training, security, program development and delivery, and offender management. Managing multi-needs offenders with different risk classifications presents challenges for effective custodial supervision, and requires close collaboration with justice and social service partners, such as police, addictions services and forensic psychiatric services.

Growth in illegal gambling has been stimulated by the growing popularity and availability of games in the media, on the Internet and in the community. New technology and the ability to operate from anywhere in the world over the Internet makes online gambling very difficult to regulate. Programs and services are increasingly required to address illegal gambling and to promote awareness of responsible gambling practices.

Integrity of the lottery retail system has been questioned by British Columbia's Ombudsman Kim Carter in her review of the British Columbia Lottery Corporation's retailer prize validation procedures, as well as oversight provided by the Ministry. The Ministry will be implementing all recommendations from the report and has launched an independent and comprehensive audit of the lottery system and the Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch of the Ministry. Efforts will continue to restore the public's confidence in the integrity and security of the retail lottery system in the province.

Natural hazards continue to require strong, coordinated mitigation and response efforts. Unprecedented fires impacting population centres (interface fires), landslides, severe weather, floods, ice jams and drought challenge communities and the Province with regard to hazard mitigation and response and recovery capabilities and costs.

Human resource challenges are increasing within the Ministry. Faced with the pressures of an aging workforce, the Ministry is in competition with other agencies for staff with demonstrated strong performance. Time and resources are required to expand existing competencies and to recruit and train new staff.

Report on Performance

The goals, objectives and strategies presented in this report are consistent with the Ministry's vision of all British Columbians working together to make British Columbia the safest place to live in Canada.

Brief descriptions are provided of key activities and initiatives undertaken to achieve the goals and objectives identified, and the 2006/07 results for key performance measures are presented and discussed.

There have been changes to the Ministry goals since publication of the *Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2006/07 – 2008/09 Service Plan*. New goal statements have been developed to more accurately reflect the full scope of the work carried out throughout the Ministry. The ordering of the objectives under the goals has also been modified.

Additionally, there have been changes to the performance measures. Some measures have been discontinued because they focused on internal operational matters with little public relevance, or because they were deemed inadequate for tracking progress toward goals and objectives. These measures are presented in Appendix A.

As well, new measures have been added as we continue our ongoing efforts to develop meaningful measures of the long-term client and societal outcomes and changes in conditions that indicate goal achievement. In some cases, these new measures have not yet been finalized, and require that data sources be developed and baselines established.

Content of this annual report is related to these updated goals, objectives and performance measures.

It must be noted that measuring the performance of British Columbia's justice and regulatory systems is a complex enterprise. Long-term outcome measures, such as crime, victimization and recidivism rates, for example, are affected by many different individual and socio-economic factors and are therefore not under the exclusive control of any one ministry. Rather, they are multifaceted outcomes involving all components of the justice system as well as many other aspects of government, such as health, education and social services, and factors that are external to government control.

Also, the performance measures included in this report represent only a few critical aspects of performance. No single measure taken in isolation can reveal enough information to provide a reliable and accurate evaluation. All measures should be considered together when assessing progress toward goals and objectives.

Performance Plan Summary Table

Goal 1: Increased safety for individuals and communities throughout British Columbia For greater detail see pages 18 to 26	2006/07 Target	2006/07 Actual
Measures under development: Number of self-reported violent victimization incidents per 1,000 population aged 15 years and older, and number of self-reported household victimization incidents per 1,000 households		
Percentage of offenders who do not re-offend for two years following Corrections supervision	70%	67% Substantively Achieved
1.1: Offenders are supervised and managed based on court orders and their risk to re-offend		
1.2: Programs are provided to address factors associated with re-offending behaviour		
1.3: Adequate levels of police services		
Number of Provincial Police Service members	1,774	1,867 Exceeded
Number of First Nations Policing Program members	117[1]	109 Substantively Achieved
1.4: A common records management system for all police agencies in British Columbia		
1.5: Effective protective programs for vulnerable adults, youth and children		
1.6: Victims of crime are provided with timely information, assistance and support to reduce the impact of crime		
Average number of days to adjudicate claims for financial assistance from victims and others impacted by violent crime	180	180 Achieved
1.7: Minimized loss of life and economic impact from disasters and emergencies		
Days of preparedness training by Temporary Emergency Assignment Management System members	480	490 Exceeded
1.8: Coroners' reports and Judgments of Inquiry based on current, consistent and timely information		
Percentage of coroners' files completed within 4.5 months	65%[2]	Data Pending
1.9: Increased road safety		
Number of traffic fatalities per 100,000 population	N/A*	9.4
Number of traffic injuries per 100,000 population	N/A*	639

[1] The target of 105 previously identified for this measure has been revised to 117 to include the two independent tribal police forces.

[2] This is a revised target. Please see Page 24 for further discussion.

Goal 2: Shared responsibility for public safety and the protection of public interests For greater detail see pages 26 to 31	2006/07 Target	2006/07 Actual
2.1: Communities have crime prevention and restorative justice programs [Also supports Goal 1]		
2.2: Promotion of fire prevention, life safety and property protection programs [Also supports Goal 1] *Measure under development: Stakeholder satisfaction with the Office of the Fire Commissioner*		
2.3: Reduced incidence of illegal gambling		
Number of reported incidents of illegal gambling	400	330 EXCEEDED**
2.4: A comprehensive regulatory framework for gaming		
Percentage of audited gaming funds recipients in compliance	85%	83% SUBSTANTIVELY ACHIEVED
2.5: Responsible gambling practices are encouraged		
2.6: Improved industry cooperation to reduce problems associated with liquor misuse		
Percentage of inspected/investigated liquor licensees in compliance	94%	95% EXCEEDED

Goal 3: Public confidence in British Columbia's justice and regulatory systems For greater detail see pages 31 to 32	2006/07 Target	2006/07 Actual
This goal is supported by all of the objectives identified under Goal 1 and Goal 2. Each objective contributes to the effectiveness of British Columbia's justice and regulatory systems, and public confidence is a key indicator of that effectiveness.		
Measures under development: The Ministry is currently developing the methodology for conducting surveys of British Columbians to measure public confidence levels regarding various components of the provincial justice system, including policing and victim services. It is anticipated that the first survey will be conducted in 2007/08.		
Percentage of respondents reporting familiarity with the regulation of gaming in B.C.	N/A*	43%
Percentage of respondents reporting satisfaction with the regulation of gaming in B.C.	N/A*	31%

* New Measure — target not established for 2006 / 07.

** The desired outcome for this measure is a reduction in the number of reported incidents.

Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Performance Results

Goal 1: Increased safety for individuals and communities throughout British Columbia

Through its programs and services, the Ministry continues to work toward increased safety for all British Columbians.

To monitor progress toward achievement of this goal, the Ministry is developing the methodology to track violent and household victimization rates as indicators of the safety of individuals in their homes and communities. Self-report measures of victimization have become widely used social indicators. Data from victim surveys include criminal victimization events that were not reported to the police as well as those that were, and may therefore be more accurate indicators of the volume, and changes in the volume, of crime than are crime rates based on police records.[1] The Ministry is currently exploring options for the regular collection of data on the incidence of violent and household victimization in British Columbia.

Performance Results

Performance Measure	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Target	2006/07 Actual
Percentage of offenders who do not re-offend for two years following Corrections supervision	71%	67%	70%	67% Substantively Achieved

Data Source: Data for this measure are drawn from the Corrections Branch operational system and are very reliable. The methodology for calculating this measure uses a two-year tracking period. It is based on a rolling average of all offenders who have been sentenced for another offence within the two year time period tracked. Consequently, for any given year, the data presented are for two years prior.

Discussion of Results

This measure is presented at the goal level rather than as linked to individual objectives because it is subject to a wide variety of influences. To indicate the overall effectiveness of the justice system in deterring and rehabilitating offenders, the Ministry tracks the percentage of adult offenders who do not re-offend for two years following a finding of guilt and sentencing by the courts. However, criminal behaviour is a highly complex phenomenon involving many different individual and socio-economic factors, and changes in rates of re-offending are not directly attributable to the activities of any one component of the criminal justice system.

[1] Self-reported victimization data and crime rates based on police records are generally not directly comparable because of differences in data collection methodologies and ways of classifying crimes.

Because non-recidivism measures are influenced by many different factors, establishing targets for them is fraught with difficulty. Providing a forecast of anticipated increases or reductions therefore better represents our current state of performance measurement.
The 2006/07 forecast for this measure was substantively achieved. The actual for 2006/07 is comparable to the actual for 2005/06.

Objective 1.1: Offenders are supervised and managed based on court orders and their risk to re-offend

A key objective of the Ministry is to ensure that offenders are supervised and managed based on their risk to re-offend. To effectively and efficiently supervise offenders while they are under court orders, and to achieve reductions in re-offending behaviour over the long term, it is critical to understand the risk an offender poses to society and how that risk can best be addressed.

Strategies

More than 20 years of correctional research have resulted in the development of standardized, validated risk/needs assessment tools that are used by the Ministry to provide information on offender risk to re-offend and their rehabilitative needs. Corrections Branch policy allows a sixty-day period during which risk/needs assessments must be completed.

Objective 1.2: Programs are provided to address factors associated with re-offending behaviour

A significant body of correctional research has confirmed that offender case management and rehabilitative programming can mitigate harm, interrupt offending cycles and reduce re-offending behaviour.

Strategies

Case management plans are developed for offenders based on risk/needs assessments conducted. These plans serve to guide program interventions on an individual basis.

The Ministry also develops and delivers correctional (core) programming in accordance with research.[2] Core programs are designed to address risk factors known to contribute to criminality (e.g., substance abuse) and focus on the acquisition of cognitive skills necessary to bring about

[2] Core programs currently provided are Cognitive Skills, Educational Upgrading, Relapse Prevention for Sex Offenders, Respectful Relationships, Substance Abuse Management, and Violence Prevention. Core programs developed for incarcerated female offenders include Emotions Management, Relapse Prevention, Relationship Skills and Substance Abuse Management. A new Living Skills program is also being developed.

behavioural change. They are delivered by trained staff, and through contracted services, to offenders who pose higher risks for re-offending. Core programs are available in adult custody facilities and for offenders serving community sentences.

Objective 1.3: Adequate levels of police services

Adequate levels of police services across the province are required to protect citizens and communities from crime and to respond to the changing nature of crime.

Strategies

Key strategies to ensure adequate levels of police services are to restructure police financing, support the integration of existing police services, increase the number of officers in the Provincial Police Service, and review the *Police Act* and the *Provincial Standards for Municipal Police Departments in British Columbia*. These initiatives will ensure that police services are delivered in the most effective and efficient way possible, avoiding duplication and yielding economies of scale in protecting the public.

Another strategy is to implement new policing initiatives to increase the Ministry's capacity in such areas as supporting organized crime prosecutions, responding to high-tech crime and combating Internet-based child exploitation.

The Ministry also continues efforts to negotiate new Community Tripartite (policing) Agreements with First Nations and the federal government.[3] Additional agreements are required to ensure that First Nations communities have police service levels equivalent to those of similar non-First Nations communities. Under these agreements, First Nations receive dedicated police members to work with their communities. Best efforts are made for these positions to be staffed by Aboriginal officers.

Performance Results

Performance Measure	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Target	2006/07 Actual
Number of Provincial Police Service members	1,561	1,668	1,774	1,867 EXCEEDED

Data Source: The Police Services Division receives Provincial Force police strength data from RCMP E Division. The data are accurate and reliable.

[3] New Community Tripartite Agreements are dependent upon both the provincial and federal governments securing appropriate funding.

Discussion of Results

The Ministry tracks the number of Provincial Police Service members as an indicator of Provincial Force police strength. The target established for 2006/07 was exceeded. The RCMP worked diligently to address anticipated attrition and eradicate vacancies, and recruiting was a priority throughout the year.

Performance Results

Performance Measure	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Target	2006/07 Actual
Number of First Nations Policing Program members	67	99	117[1]	109 Substantively Achieved

Data Source: First Nations police strength data are obtained from the RCMP E Division and the two self-administered police services — the Kitasoo Public Safety Department and the Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police Service. The data are accurate and reliable.

[1] The 2006/07 target included for this measure in the *Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2006/07 – 2008/09 Service Plan* was 105. That target was subsequently revised to 117 to include the two independent tribal police forces.

Discussion of Results

The Ministry tracks the number of First Nations Policing Program members to indicate First Nations police strength in the province. A target of 117 was established for 2006/07 as the authorized police strength for the RCMP was 105 and 12 police officers were allocated to the Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police Service and the Kitasoo Public Safety Department. Under the terms of the RCMP - First Nation Community Police Services Agreement, the authorized strength is the maximum number of RCMP First Nation members that the province has agreed to fund to provide an enhanced police service to First Nation communities. However, due to vacancy patterns, the actual number providing First Nation police services is usually less than the maximum allowable. The average number of First Nations Policing Program members during 2006/07 was 109. However, as of April 1, 2007, all RCMP positions were filled. There were four vacancies with the Stl'atl'imx Tribal Police Service.

Objective 1.4: A common records management system for all police agencies in British Columbia

A common records management system for all police agencies significantly enhances the safety of British Columbia's citizens and police officers.

Strategies

The Ministry continues implementation of the Police Records Information Management Environment, an online data-sharing system that provides up-to-the-minute information about criminals and crimes. The system is a major component of the provincial law enforcement strategy as it provides integrated information management with instant access to a database that includes criminal case records, images (photos, mug shots, documents and fingerprints), investigation notes, electronic messages, calendar events and dangerous goods data.

Objective 1.5: Effective protective programs for vulnerable adults, youth and children

Another key objective of the Ministry is the maintenance of protective programs to enhance public safety.

Strategies

A key strategy linked to this objective is the efficient maintenance of the Protection Order Registry, a confidential database containing all civil and criminal protection orders issued in British Columbia.[4] The intent of the registry is to contribute to a reduction of violence against vulnerable adults, youth and children through support of the enforcement of civil and criminal protection orders.

Conducting criminal record checks on individuals who work with children is another strategy to protect the vulnerable. Criminal record checks are conducted to help protect children from physical and sexual abuse. They are made mandatory under the *Criminal Records Review Act* for anyone who works with children or who has unsupervised access to children in the ordinary course of employment, or in the practice of an occupation, and who is employed by, licensed by or receives operating funds from the provincial government.

Objective 1.6: Victims of crime are provided with timely information, assistance and support to reduce the impact of crime

Victims of crime require a range of supports and services as they participate in the justice system.

Strategies

Key strategies designed to reduce the impact of crime include: offering information, referrals and practical support to victims of crime and their families through victim service programs; administering the *Crime Victim Assistance Act* and Program to ensure that victims have access to

[4] A protection order is an order containing a condition (e.g., 'no contact') that affords safety and security to a specified person or persons.

financial assistance and other benefits; notifying impacted victims of end-of-sentence release of identified offenders; providing training and support to victim service workers; and increasing public awareness of the services available to victims of crime.

Performance Results

Performance Measure	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Target	2006/07 Actual
Average number of days to adjudicate claims for financial assistance from victims and others impacted by violent crime	270	270	180	180 Achieved

Data Source: Results are derived from the Electronic Victim Information System and manual records, taking into account the dates claims were received and completed, and the cases that remain outstanding. The data are accurate and reliable.

Discussion of Results

This measure indicates efficiency in administration of the *Crime Victim Assistance Act*, providing victims with access to financial assistance and other benefits. The target established for 2006/07 was achieved.

Objective 1.7: Minimized loss of life and economic impact from disasters and emergencies

A significant objective of the Ministry is reduced harm caused by disasters and emergencies.

Strategies

Key strategies to achieve this objective include: providing leadership to the provincial emergency structure during emergencies and disasters; improving capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters, including implementation of recommendations resulting from the Firestorm 2003 Provincial Review; and assisting local governments and First Nations communities in preparing for emergencies and disasters through technical support, training and education.

Performance Results

Performance Measure	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Target	2006/07 Actual
Days of emergency preparedness training by Temporary Emergency Assignment Management System members in support of the provincial emergency management structure	480	480	480	490 EXCEEDED

Data Source: The data for this measure are derived from attendance records during training sessions and are accurate and reliable.

Discussion of Results

The Ministry monitors the readiness of the provincial emergency management structure by tracking the combined number of days of emergency preparedness training completed by the approximately 120 members of the Temporary Emergency Assignment Management System. The target established for this measure for 2006/07 was exceeded, with a total of 490 days of training completed.

Objective 1.8: Coroners' reports and Judgments of Inquiry based on current, consistent and timely information

To most effectively improve public safety and assist people with the trauma of death, coroners' cases must be completed in a timely manner and be based on current and consistent information.

Strategies

Key strategies include: hiring new staff to address increasing caseload volumes; enhancing reporting structures; redesigning the Coroners Case Management System; providing ongoing training to all coroners; and providing coroners with electronic access to field investigation protocols.

Performance Results

Performance Measure	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Target	2006/07 Actual
Percentage of coroners' files completed within 4.5 months[1]	73%	64%	65%	DATA PENDING

Data Source: Results for this measure are derived from the Coroners Case Management System. Results are calculated by measuring the duration from the date the coroner is notified to the date on which the file is closed at the Regional Office. The data are accurate and reliable. Results for 2006/07 will be available in Fall 2007, when all cases opened during that fiscal year will have reached the 4.5 month timeframe.

[1] This measure and the 2006/07 target have been revised since publication of the *Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General 2006/07 – 2008/09 Service Plan*. The original measure and target were based on efficiencies to be achieved through implementation of a new province-wide database system. However, the full efficiencies expected from the new system will not be realized for several years because implementation was delayed and there is a transition period required for staff training and to fully convert to the new business processes.

Discussion of Results

The Ministry tracks the percentage of coroners' files completed within an average of 4.5 months to indicate the timeliness of investigations. The time frame of an average of 4.5 months takes into account the time required to receive autopsy reports and reports that may be required from other agencies, such as police, the Workers' Compensation Board and the Transportation Board of Canada. The average time to complete cases can also be affected by the complexity of the case, when criminal charges are pending, when cases go to inquest, and when cases require interviews with witnesses or consultations with medical experts.

Objective 1.9: Increased road safety

An important objective of the Ministry is increased road safety throughout the province.

Strategies

The Ministry has worked in partnership with ICBC and with key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Transportation and the RCMP, to develop comprehensive initiatives that focus road safety resources to save lives and prevent injury. Some initiatives are ready to be put into action, such as new seat belt laws and fines and new child safety seat rules.

Other initiatives being developed will be proactive to prevent rather than react to dangerous and aggressive driving and intervene earlier with impaired drivers to prevent the development of hard-core drinking driving habits. These initiatives will build upon the safety improvements made under the Provincial Anti-Drinking and Driving Initiative in place since 2005/06.

Performance Results

Performance Measures	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Target	2006 Actual
Number of traffic fatalities per 100,000 population	10.2	10.8	New measure — target not established	9.4
Number of traffic injuries per 100,000 population	694.3	675.6	New measure — target not established	639

Data Source: Data for these measures are obtained from ICBC and are based on police-attended personal injury and fatal collisions. Property damage only and unattended collisions are excluded. The data are reported by calendar year rather than by fiscal year. Results reported for 2006 are preliminary. Collision data are collected by police and individual reports may be subject to errors, depending on how accurately officers complete collision report forms. As policing priorities do not allow them to attend all collisions, ICBC estimates that collision report forms may not include up to 20 per cent of injured victims.

Discussion of Results

Key measures of road user safety are the rates of traffic fatalities and injuries in the province per 100,000 population.[5] As well as resulting in loss of life, motor vehicle collisions have a significant impact on society in terms of quality of life, affecting income and productivity, incurring legal and court costs, and placing demands on medical services, insurance, police and municipal services.

It should be noted that a number of factors influence injury and fatality rates. Some of these factors are beyond the ability of the Ministry to control, such as weather conditions and demographic shifts, while some are more within the Ministry's control, such as provincial road safety initiatives and enforcement.

A slight increase in fatalities was recorded in 2005, while the overall number of injuries per 100,000 population declined. Preliminary data for 2006 indicate the rate of fatalities and injuries has improved over 2005.

British Columbia's rates of fatalities and injuries per 100,000 population are higher than the national average. In 2005 in Canada, there averaged 9.1 fatalities and 652.7 injuries per 100,000 population, compared to 10.8 fatalities and 675.6 injuries per 100,000 population in British Columbia. The Ministry is committed to improving traffic safety and reducing these rates throughout the province.

Goal 2: Shared responsibility for public safety and the protection of public interests

Public safety can best be enhanced and public interests most effectively protected when responsibility is shared by all levels of government, by non-government agencies, by industries and businesses, and by communities and individuals.

Objective 2.1: Communities have crime prevention and restorative justice programs

In preventing crime and victimization, the Ministry promotes the Crime Prevention through Social Development approach, going beyond the traditional responses to crime that focus on sentencing and incarceration and focusing instead on eliminating the root causes of crime.

[5] The measure included in the *Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General Service Plan 2006/07 – 2008/09* was the rate of serious injury and fatality accidents per 10,000 drivers. Traffic injury and fatality rates are now being reported per 100,000 population to more accurately reflect the goal of safety for all British Columbians.

Strategies

Research indicates that communities can become safer if they actively engage in programs designed to reduce the incidence of crime and repair the harm caused by criminal behaviour. The Ministry therefore continues to provide funding and support to community-based crime prevention and restorative justice programs, and to work with stakeholders to promote awareness of and collaborative approaches to community safety and crime prevention.

Objective 2.2: Promotion of fire prevention, life safety and property protection programs

An important objective of the Ministry is the promotion of fire prevention, life safety and property protection programs through the Office of the Fire Commissioner.

Strategies

Key to achieving this objective is the development and maintenance of strong working relationships with local governments, fire service organizations and other jurisdictions. The Office of the Fire Commissioner continues to strengthen its partnership relations with key stakeholder groups and enhance the support it provides to fire departments, local governments and the public.

The Ministry is monitoring stakeholder satisfaction with the services and support provided by the Office.[6] An initial survey of stakeholders will be conducted in 2007/08, and annually thereafter. The survey will focus on stakeholder satisfaction in such areas as accessibility, quality and timeliness of the support and services received.

Objective 2.3: Reduced incidence of illegal gambling

Reduced incidence of illegal gambling is an important objective of the Ministry that supports the goal of shared responsibility.

Strategies

A key strategy to support this objective is to fully implement the Illegal Gambling Enforcement Strategy, including:

- reporting out on the extent of illegal gambling activity;

[6] Key stakeholders of the Office of the Fire Commissioner include the Union of British Columbia Municipalities and the Fire Service Government Liaison Group, which represents: Fire Chiefs Association of British Columbia; Fire Prevention Officers Association of British Columbia; Volunteer Fire Fighters Association of British Columbia; British Columbia Training Officers Association; and British Columbia Professional Fire Fighters Association.

- operationalizing a decision-making framework and documenting the prioritization process for investigations;
- working with law enforcement agencies to develop and implement strategies to reduce criminal activity in commercial gaming venues;
- enhancing working relationships and working collaboratively with:
  - — Liquor Control and Licensing and others to identify illegal gambling activity in liquor establishments;
  - — RCMP and other law enforcement agencies to better identify and prosecute gaming offenders;
  - — Ministry of Attorney General to increase the number of cases that proceed to trial; and,
- improving the quality, completeness and descriptive nature of gaming investigation statistics.

Performance Results

Performance Measure	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Target	2006/07 Actual
Number of reported incidents of illegal gambling	Not available	469	400	330 Exceeded[1]

Data Source: The Ministry has fully tracked reported incidents of illegal gambling in the province since late 2004, concurrent with the startup of the Integrated Illegal Gaming Enforcement Team.

[1] The desired outcome for this measure is a reduction in the number of reported incidents.

Discussion of Results

The Ministry tracks the number of reported incidents of illegal gambling to indicate the success of the Illegal Gambling Enforcement Strategy.

There has been a significant reduction in reported incidents of unlicensed gaming events and unauthorized gambling machines. This improvement likely reflects a growing knowledge of gaming event licensing requirements as a result of the Ministry's delivery of province-wide community information sessions and an enhanced website.

Objective 2.4: A comprehensive regulatory framework for gaming

It is in the public interest that gaming be conducted within a strong regulatory framework that balances economic activity with the responsible management and delivery of gaming.

Strategies

Key strategies to support this objective include:

- developing and implementing a policy framework for Internet gaming;
- evaluating British Columbia Lottery Corporation's quality assurance practices for in-house testing of gaming equipment to ensure compliance with standards;
- continuing to work within the existing audit and compliance framework to enhance compliance rates among community organizations;
- developing and implementing a backstretch improvement strategy for horse racing personnel, in cooperation with industry stakeholders; and,
- further developing public information policy to enhance transparency and accountability.

Performance Results

Performance Measure	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Target	2006/07 Actual
Percentage of audited gaming funds recipients in compliance	76%	80%	85%	83% Substantively Achieved

Data Source: The Ministry has tracked community organization audits since April 2003, monitoring the number of audits conducted and instances of non-compliance. The data are accurate and reliable.

Discussion of Results

The Ministry tracks the number of audited gaming funds recipients who are found to be in compliance. Audits of organizations receiving gaming funds promote voluntary compliance, the proper use of gaming proceeds, and the financial accountability of these organizations.

The 2006/07 results are a substantive achievement of an ambitious target. The variance may reflect the beginning of smaller annual increases in the compliance rate, which has increased significantly (seven per cent) from 2004/05.

Objective 2.5: Responsible gambling practices are encouraged

An important objective of the Ministry is to expand on current programs and services to reduce the harmful impacts of excessive gambling and to encourage responsible gambling practices and healthy choices.

Strategies

The Ministry's Responsible Gambling Strategy includes:

- designing and implementing an audit program for problem gambling contracted service providers;
- continuing to coordinate and develop new initiatives with the British Columbia Lottery Corporation, local governments, service providers and major stakeholders, through the Partnership for Responsible Gambling;
- increasing public awareness of responsible gambling initiatives and treatment services available to those with a gambling problem, including developing and implementing the second phase of a school-based educational resource; and,
- working collaboratively with Aboriginal groups to increase awareness of problem gambling programs and services.

Objective 2.6: Improved industry cooperation to reduce problems associated with liquor misuse

Liquor industry members have a legal responsibility to minimize harm to any individual or community affected by the consumption of liquor in their establishments.

Strategies

Major strategies designed to achieve the objective of improved industry cooperation to reduce problems associated with liquor misuse include: creating tools to identify high-risk establishments in consultation with local governments and police; strengthening server training components related to over-service and avoidance of service to minors; and streamlining enforcement processes. The Ministry targets resources towards high-risk establishments and focuses inspections and investigations on service to minors, over-service, overcrowding and illicit alcohol.[7]

Performance Results

Performance Measure	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Target	2006/07 Actual
Percentage of inspected/investigated liquor licensees in compliance	93%	94%	94%	95% EXCEEDED

Data Source: The data for this measure are drawn from the Liquor Control and Licensing database and are derived from records of inspections and contravention notices issued. The data are accurate and reliable.

[7] Illicit alcohol is any liquor in a licensed establishment that wasn't purchased from the Liquor Distribution Branch under their licence. Examples include stolen or smuggled liquor, home manufactured liquor, UBrew and UVin products and liquor intended for export. Illicit alcohol also includes liquor that has been adulterated or watered down.

Discussion of Results

The Ministry tracks the percentage of inspected or investigated liquor licensees who are found to be in compliance. Increased voluntary compliance indicates the level at which licensees understand and are willing to cooperate with the liquor regulatory framework. An increase in voluntary compliance in such areas as over-service and avoidance of service to minors may also indicate that liquor misuse is decreasing, leading to increased public safety for British Columbians.

Liquor Control and Licensing has been focusing and targeting resources towards public safety contraventions and high-risk (problem) establishments. This has created a greater certainty of enforcement consequences for non-compliant licensees, leading, in the short term, to a higher level of voluntary compliance. Over the longer term, the compliance rate may decrease as the Ministry continues to focus compliance resources to target high-risk chronically non-compliant licensees.

Goal 3: Public confidence in British Columbia's justice and regulatory systems

The third Ministry goal is supported by each of the objectives and strategies previously identified. All contribute to the effectiveness of British Columbia's justice and regulatory systems.

Public confidence in the justice system is a key indicator of its effectiveness. The level of public confidence in the justice system is reported, by province, every five years by Statistics Canada as part of a general social survey on the activities and perceptions of Canadians. The last Statistics Canada survey to collect this data was conducted in 2003. The Ministry is interested in more current public confidence data and is developing the methodology to survey British Columbians to measure public confidence levels regarding various components of the justice system, including policing and victim services. It is anticipated that the first survey will be conducted in 2007/08.

Performance Results

Performance Measures	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Target	2006/07 Actual
Percentage of respondents reporting familiarity with the regulation of gaming in B.C.	Not available	Not available	New measure — target not established	43%
Percentage of respondents reporting satisfaction with the regulation of gaming in B.C.	Not available	Not available	New measure — target not established	31%

Data Source: During 2006/07, a survey was conducted by B.C. Stats on behalf of the Ministry to assess the public's overall familiarity and satisfaction with the regulation of gaming in the province. The telephone survey polled 1,500 adults province-wide during December 2006 through February 2007, providing baseline data for these measures.

Discussion of Results

The Ministry has begun monitoring the public's familiarity and satisfaction with the regulation of gaming in British Columbia. Satisfaction with the regulation of gaming indicates public confidence that the industry is operating in compliance with provincial legislation and policies, and that the Ministry's activities effectively meet citizens' expectations for the gaming industry.

Baseline results for this measure indicate that levels of public familiarity and satisfaction with gaming regulation are low. Results also showed a statistically significant relationship between familiarity and satisfaction — as familiarity with gaming regulation increases, so does satisfaction. Establishing this baseline information and continuing to track these measures will enable the Ministry to identify strengths and determine areas which require improvement.

Report on Resources

Resource Summary Table

	Estimated[1]	Other Authorizations[2]	Total Estimated	Actual	Variance
Operating Expenses ($000)					
Corrections	175,731	10,606[3]	186,337	186,337	0
Policing and Community Safety	294,850	33,244[4]	328,094	330,397	2,303
Emergency Management B.C.[5]	22,464	2,041[6]	24,505	24,869	364
Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles	8,202	102[7]	8,304	5,931	(2,373)[8]
Gaming Policy and Enforcement	14,458	197[9]	14,655	14,655	0
Liquor Control and Licensing[10]	1		1	1	0
Executive and Support Services	8,261	1,810[11]	10,071	9,777	(294)
Emergency Program Act	15,634	1,643[12]	17,277	17,277	0
Statutory Services[13]	8,411	(764)[14]	7,647	7,645	(2)
Adjustment			0	(2,551)	(2,551)[15]
Total	**548,012**	**48,879**	**596,891**	**594,338**	**(2,553)**
Full-time Equivalents (FTEs)					
Corrections	1,812		1,812	1,703	(109)
Policing and Community Safety	154		154	146	(8)
Emergency Management B.C.	179		179	171	(8)
Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles	66		66	62	(4)
Gaming Policy and Enforcement	116		116	114	(2)
Liquor Control and Licensing	104		104	96	(8)
Executive and Support Services	62		62	47	(15)
Emergency Program Act	0		0	0	0
Statutory Services	0		0	1	1
Total	**2,493**		**2,493**	**2,340**	**(153)**[16]

	Estimated[1]	Other Authorizations[2]	Total Estimated	Actual	Variance
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) ($000)					
Corrections	4,867		4,867	4,731	(136)
Policing and Community Safety	467		467	258	(209)[17]
Emergency Management B.C.	2,949		2,949	1,997	(952)[18]
Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles	543		543	219	(324)[19]
Gaming Policy and Enforcement	1,306		1,306	1,531	225[20]
Liquor Control and Licensing	639		639	348	(291)[21]
Executive and Support Services	259		259	47	(212)[22]
Emergency Program Act	0		0	0	0
Statutory Services	93		93	131	38[23]
Total	**11,123**		**11,123**	**9,262**	**(1,861)**
Other Financing Transactions ($000)					
Gaming Policy and Enforcement					
Receipts	484		484	360	(124)
Disbursements					
Net Cash Source (Requirements)					
Total Receipts	**484**		**484**	**360**	**(124)**
Total Disbursements					
Total Net Cash Source (Requirements)	**484**		**484**	**360**	**(124)**

[1] The "Estimated" amount corresponds to the *Estimates* as presented to the Legislative Assembly on February 21, 2006.

[2] "Other Authorizations" include Supplementary *Estimates*, Statutory Appropriations and Contingencies (All Ministries) and New Programs.

[3] Other authorizations of $10,606,328 from Contingencies (All Ministries) and New Programs are for Negotiated Framework compensation increase ($2,302,000) and costs related to a higher inmate count and associated expenses ($8,304,328).

[4] Other authorizations of $33,244,000 from Contingencies (All Ministries) and New Programs are for Negotiated Framework compensation increase ($300,000), PRIME information system ($11,900,000), Missing Women's trial ($322,000), and Crime Victims Assistance Program ($20,722,000).

[5] This core business area includes the Provincial Emergency Program, the Office of the Fire Commissioner and the BC Coroners Service.

[6] Other authorizations of $2,041,000 from Contingencies (All Ministries) and New Programs are for Negotiated Framework compensation increase ($291,000), Filmon emergency preparedness recommendations ($1,200,000), and Aboriginal emergency preparedness ($550,000).

[7] Other authorization of $102,000 from Contingencies (All Ministries) and New Programs is for Negotiated Framework compensation increase.

[8] Favourable variance of $2,373,556 was due to less than anticipated legal costs for two recently settled human rights cases and less than anticipated spending on Driver Fitness Assessment Payment Program and Responsible Driver Program.

[9] Other authorization of $197,000 from Contingencies (All Ministries) and New Programs is for Negotiated Framework compensation increase.

[10] This core business area is self-financing, with its operating expenses recovered from liquor licensing applications and fees.

[11] Other authorizations of $1,810,165 from Contingencies (All Ministries) and New Programs are for Negotiated Framework compensation increase ($266,000), Retiring Allowance ($1,327,165), and Organized Crime Agency BC compensation increase ($217,000).

[12] Other authorization of $1,643,312 from Contingencies (All Ministries) and New Programs is for emergency preparation, response and recovery to Spring Flooding and other disaster events.

[13] Statutory Services includes Forfeited Crime Proceeds Fund Special Account, the Inmate Work Program Special Account, and the *Victims of Crime Act* Special Account.

[14] Other authorization of $40,996 from Contingencies (All Ministries) and New Programs for Negotiated Framework compensation increase for Victims of Crime Act Special Account and an inter-account transfer of ($805,489) from Inmate Work Program Special Account to eliminate cross ministry transactions nets to ($764,493).

[15] Adjustment of prior year's accrual is primarily due to a reversal of estimated liabilities under the *Emergency Program Act*.

[16] Favourable variance of 153 FTE annual burn was primarily due to hiring lags (Corrections – 109, Policing and Community Safety – 8, Emergency Management B.C. – 8, Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles – 4, Gaming Policy and Enforcement – 2) and unfunded FTEs in Liquor Control and Licensing – 8 and Executive and Support Services – 15.

[17] Favourable variance of $209,163 was due to reduced system development work and vehicle acquisitions.

[18] Favourable variance of $951,402 was primarily due to delays in systems development projects and tenant improvements to new headquarters for Mainland Provincial Emergency Program.

[19] Favourable variance of $324,049 was due to a delayed software project and capitalized tenant improvements.

[20] Unfavourable variance of $225,125 was due to unanticipated costs to complete the Gaming BC system development project.

[21] Favourable variance of $291,412 was due to funding contributions from the Ministry of Finance for the One-Stop system project.

[22] Favourable variance of $212,262 was primarily due to a managed spending reduction.

[23] Unfavourable variance of $20,868 was due to unanticipated purchase of heavy equipment for an Inmate Work Program project.

Core Business Areas

Corrections provides for the management of remanded and sentenced adult offenders in custody and in the community, Keep of Prisoners, immigration detainees, non-criminally charged intoxicated persons, and for planning and management of correctional programs.

Policing and Community Safety provides for superintending law enforcement in the province, for providing victims of crime with services and benefits, for assisting British Columbians with development and delivery of initiatives to maintain safe communities, and for coordinating and implementing the Crystal Meth Cross Government Priority Action Plan, as well as providing security industry regulations and other protective programs.

Emergency Management B.C. includes:

- **Provincial Emergency Program** provides for coordination of provincial integrated emergency planning, emergency preparedness, response and recovery, development of hazard mitigation strategies, and promotion of the development of emergency management capacity in communities to minimize loss of life and economic impact during emergencies such as floods, interface fires, pandemic influenza, landslides, severe storms and earthquakes. The Provincial Emergency Program also provides for planning and coordinating volunteers in a number of public safety lifeline disciplines, including: Emergency Social Services, Search and Rescue, PEP Air, Road Rescue and Emergency Radio Communications.
- **Office of the Fire Commissioner** provides for the administration and enforcement of the *Fire Services Act* and the *B.C. Fire Code*, implementation of fire safety regulations, Fire Code

interpretations, technical code changes and resolution of appeals, development of public education programs and fire safety materials, provision of evaluation and best practice information to support local fire department safety initiatives designed to protect property and minimize loss of life, assistance with the coordination of fire fighter training, major fire investigation and provincial response to major wildfire emergencies.

- **BC Coroners Service** provides for the costs of the investigation of unnatural, sudden and unexpected deaths in the province, for ensuring that the relevant facts are made a matter of public record, either through the completion of a Judgment of Inquiry or the holding of an inquest, and for the identification and advancement of recommendations aimed at prevention of death in the future under similar circumstances. The BC Coroners Service is responsible for conducting reviews on all children's deaths occurring in the province, providing an annual report on children's deaths and conducting special reviews on issues affecting the prevention of child death and on child safety more broadly.

Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles provides for leading and supporting government traffic safety initiatives, administration of driver regulatory and traffic safety programs, setting driver licensing policy, monitoring and regulating unfit drivers, conducting appeals of driving prohibitions and vehicle impoundments, and conducting hearings and reviews of ICBC decisions respecting driver license sanctions, driver training school and driver trainer licences.

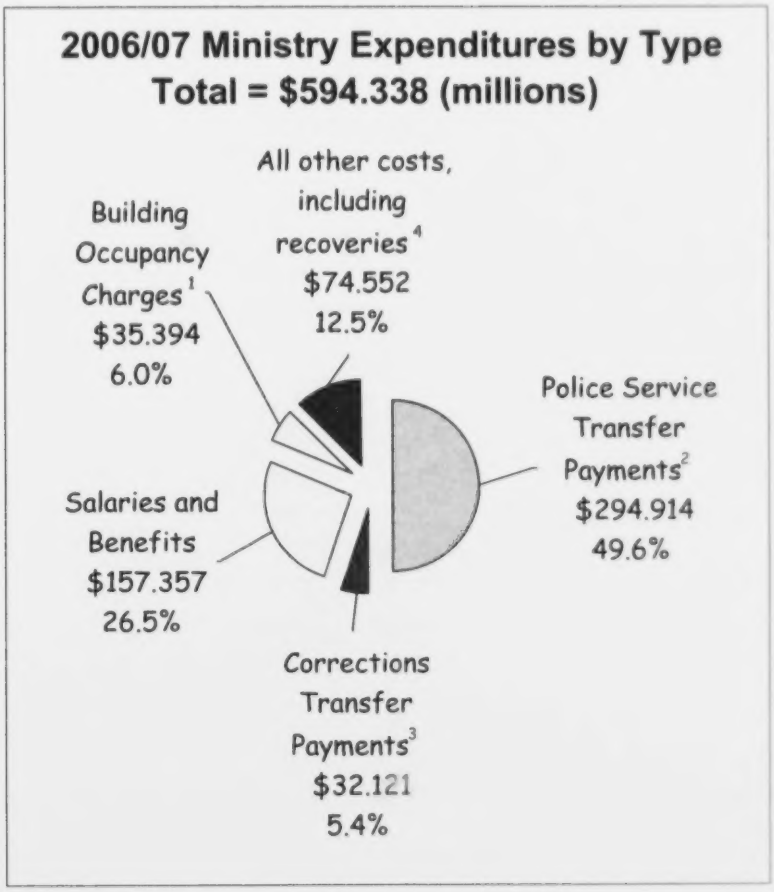
Gaming Policy and Enforcement provides for the administration of gaming (including horse racing) in the province and includes development and administration of policy, standards and regulations, licensing gaming events, oversight of horse racing events and teletheatres, registration, audit, investigation and enforcement activities concerning legal gaming venues and illegal gaming, the management of the Province's gaming initiatives, the Province's responsible gambling strategy and problem gambling program, and the distribution of gaming proceeds.

Liquor Control and Licensing provides for overall policy development, administration, licensing and enforcement in support of the *Liquor Control and Licensing Act* and Regulations.

Executive and Support Services provides for the costs related to the offices of the Solicitor General and the Deputy Solicitor General, including salaries, benefits, allowances, operating and other expenses of these offices and secondary support and operations of the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. Executive and Support Services also provides for oversight of consumer legislation, film and adult video classification services and licensing of theatres and distributors, ministry policy development and other initiatives sponsored by the Solicitor General, including the Civil Forfeiture Program.[8] Management services are provided by the Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism.

[8] Executive and Support Services also provided for the B.C. Board of Parole prior to April 1, 2007, when responsibility for parole administration of provincial offenders was transferred to the federal government.

Ministry Expenses by Type of Expenditure


2006/07 Ministry Expenditures by Type
Total = $594.338 (millions)
All other costs, including recoveries[4] $74.552 12.5%
Building Occupancy Charges[1] $35.394 6.0%
Police Service Transfer Payments[2] $294.914 49.6%
Salaries and Benefits $157.357 26.5%
Corrections Transfer Payments[3] $32.121 5.4%

[1] Cost of space occupied by the Ministry, including correctional facilities.

[2] Includes RCMP policing costs, auxiliary and ports policing, and police academy.

[3] Includes costs related to health and food services for inmates, and probation services.

[4] All remaining costs, such as asset amortization, contracted expenditures and transfers to external parties, less payments received from the federal government and other parties external to the Ministry for various program costs.

Ministry Contact Information

For more information on the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General:

Visit our website at:
http://www.gov.bc.ca/pssg/

Write to:
Public Safety and Solicitor General Communications Office
PO Box 9282 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria BC V8W 9J7
(Facsimile: 250 387-1753)

Call the following headquarters numbers in Victoria:

Coroner's Office	250 952-4150
Corporate Policy and Planning Office	250 387-0306
Corrections	250 387-5059
Deputy Solicitor General	250 356-0149
Gaming Policy and Enforcement	250 387-0757
Liquor Control and Licensing	250 387-1254
Minister's Office	250 356-7717
Office of the Fire Commissioner	250 356-9000
Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles	250 387-7747
Policing and Community Safety	250 387-1100
Provincial Emergency Program	250 952-4913

For other Ministry telephone numbers, please call Enquiry BC at:
250 387-6121 in Victoria or toll-free at: 1 800 663-7867

Appendix A: Discontinued Performance Measures

The following measures have been discontinued for annual reporting purposes as the Ministry continues developing and refining a key set of indicators of the long-term client and societal outcomes and changes in conditions that indicate goal achievement.

Performance Measure	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Target	2006/07 Actual
Percentage of enrolled offenders successfully completing core programs	70%	71%	75%	68% NOT ACHIEVED

Data Source: The data for this measure are drawn from the Corrections Branch operational system. Programs excluded from calculation of results are Breaking Barriers and the sex offender maintenance programs. The former is excluded because it is no longer deemed 'core', the latter because data for these programs are unreliable at this time.

Performance Measure	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Target	2006/07 Actual
Percentage of population covered by police agencies using the Police Records Information Management Environment	32%	33.3%	63.9%	71.5%[1] EXCEEDED

Data Source: Results for this measure are derived from implementation reports.

[1] It is anticipated that the Police Records Information Management Environment will be fully implemented for use by all officers throughout the province by December 2007.

Performance Measure	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Target	2006/07 Actual
Percentage of protection orders entered within 24 hours of receipt	99%	99%	100%	100% ACHIEVED

Data Source: The data for this measure are derived from the Protection Order Database.

Performance Measure	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Target	2006/07 Actual
Number of community-based, youth crime, violence, bullying and sexual exploitation projects funded	361	333	331	287[1] Not Achieved

Data Source: Results for this measure are based on internal records and reports received from funding partners, such as the National Crime Prevention Centre and the B.C. Crime Prevention Association.

[1] The decrease in the number of projects funded is a result of changes to the National Crime Prevention Centre's funding streams. Funding provided by the National Crime Prevention Centre has greatly assisted B.C. communities in addressing the root causes of crime, building protective factors and reducing risk factors. In 2006/07, the Community Mobilization Program was eliminated and replaced with the Crime Prevention Action Fund which has a different set of funding priorities. As a result, fewer projects were funded, accounting for the shortfall for this performance measure. The Province's funding level remains stable.

Performance Measure	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Target	2006/07 Actual
Average months to acquire a Liquor-Primary licence	5.9	5.2	4.8	4.4 Exceeded[1]

Data Source: The data for this measure are drawn from the Liquor Control and Licensing database which tracks each step of the licensing process. Targets and results for this measure do not include applications where applicant suitability issues have been identified and additional investigation time is required.

[1] The desired outcome for this measure is reduced time.

The Ministry also previously tracked the achievement of milestones in implementing the Responsible Gambling Strategy. The milestones achieved in 2006/07 met the targets established and include:

- posting a Request for Proposals for a Problem Gambling Prevalence Study;
- piloting a elementary school problem gambling resource; and,
- completing the first full report of the Lower Mainland Social/Economic Casino Impact Study.

Lastly, the *Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General Service Plan 2006/07 – 2008/09* identified a potential measure of the percentage of communities that have achieved an essential level of emergency preparedness. This measure was subsequently dropped because of definitional difficulties and a lack of available and consistent data to inform results.